



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

MINOR NOTICES

State and Family in Early Rome. By Charles W. L. Launspach, of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law. (London, George Bell and Sons, 1908, pp. xx, 288.) The introduction states that the central idea of this book is "that the early Roman State was a conscious imitation of the ancient Gens or ancient Family, that its theory of Government was founded upon the relations existing between kinsmen, and that these, again, were determined by religious notions which later became transformed through developments within the City and external influences". The titles of the chapters—the Religious Basis of Roman Society, the Gentes, the Reformed Constitution of Servius Tullius, the Revolt of the Aristocracy, Marriage, Patria, Potestas, etc.—indicate with sufficient clearness the scope of the book.

The author, a barrister-at-law, is evidently a good example of the cultivated Englishman whose interest in classical antiquity is keen and discriminating, and who has read rather widely. He has taken the traditional view of his subject and has produced a readable and generally interesting book for those with tastes similar to his own. As he appears, however, to be quite ignorant of the present state of discussion and criticism in the investigation of his subject, it must be said in all candor that his work has no value for the student, and therefore no criticism from the scientific point of view is in place. For the general reader it would have been much better if many of the technical legal terms and transferred Latin words had been omitted.

S. B. P.

Under the title *Helladian Vistas* (Yellow Springs, Ohio, 1908, pp. vii, 407) Dr. Daniel Quinn has brought together about twenty-five papers which have appeared in various periodicals. These essays are already familiar to students of Greek life, and were they not, Dr. Quinn's known enthusiasm for things Hellenic (or should we say in this instance "Helladic"?) would be a sufficient introduction to the book. The outsider must not suppose, however, that this is merely a bundle of dry classical studies; on the contrary the classical is in the minority. In effect it is rather a book of travel, a sort of personally-conducted tour. We are taken to the Acropolis of Athens, to an Athenian cemetery, to the regions about Mycenae (perhaps we should have said *Akropolis* and *Mykenae*, for Dr. Quinn clings somewhat closely to Greek forms, writing even "Zeus" and "Eleusinian"), and to the vale of Tempe. We are also shown the Olympic Games, and, so far as may be, the Mystic Rites of Eleusis are unfolded to us. But it is to those places to which our classical studies less often lead us that our author oftenest conducts us—to "The Land of the Klephts", to "Mega Spelaeon or the Monas-

tery of the Great Cave", to "The Phaeaks' Island", to Zakynthos ("The Flower of the East"), and to other localities, among which Arkadia and Mesolonghion are not to be forgotten. History, ancient, medieval and modern, mingles with the description of natural scenery and characterizations of the people. The "tone" is a delightful one and even those who are not classical students will find the book full of interest.

Herculaneum, Past, Present and Future. By Charles Waldstein, Litt.D., Ph.D., L.H.D., Slade Professor of Fine Art in the University and Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and Leonard Shoobridge, M.A. (London, Macmillan and Company, 1908, pp. xxii, 324.) This is a sumptuous product of the book-maker's art, printed in large type, with wide margins, and illustrated with fifty-nine beautiful plates. In an elaborate introduction the history of Waldstein's propaganda for the international excavation of Herculaneum is set forth with the utmost fullness of detail. Part I. contains chapters on the Topography of Herculaneum, the Inhabitants of the District, the Earthquake of 63 A. D. and the Eruption of 79 A. D., and the History of the Site since the Eruption. Part II. consists of a chapter on Reform in Excavation, and a description of the author's plan for the organization and carrying out of the work. This he assumes would require the services of a resident force of upwards of fifty archaeologists, engineers, chemists and geologists, and would cost one hundred thousand dollars annually for an indefinite period. Five appendices contain the correspondence and documents relating to the scheme of excavation *in extenso*; the passages from the ancient writers that deal with Herculaneum, with translations; a list of the principal objects that have been found, certainly or probably, during previous excavations on this site; a guide to the Villa Suburbana; and finally a bibliography of Herculaneum.

The useful portion of the book comprises the appendices with the exception of the first, the plates, and part I., but unfortunately this last section which should have been made the best and most valuable of all is marred by so many signs of haste and of being a purely perfunctory performance, that it is unsatisfactory. It is the rest of the book, the introduction, the correspondence in appendix I., and the plan of excavation that furnishes the principal reason for its publication. This belongs of course to Waldstein alone, and it is in effect an *apologia*, interesting and amusing enough, but hardly for reasons that would appeal to the author himself. His plan for excavating Herculaneum under the direction of an international staff and with the support of funds collected in all parts of the world has been widely reported and commented on by the press of two continents during the past three years. It was an attractive programme but doomed to failure from the beginning. Crowned heads and ambassadors are useful in their way but not as archaeologists, and social prestige is not a sufficient guarantee of scientific authority. Moreover, under existing conditions, it is

utterly idle to expect to raise any such sum of money as that contemplated by this scheme.

Waldstein's sincerity and zeal cannot be questioned, and in some ways he made out an excellent case, but the obstacles in his path could not be overcome. It was certain that when the critical moment arrived, the Italian authorities with whom the final decision rested would never enter into any such arrangement. Their real attitude is most amusingly shown in the way that the Minister of Public Instruction dodged Waldstein on his last visit to Italy (p. 47).

The description of the organization of the staff and the methods of conducting the excavations supposes the work to be in progress. All the details of daily work and recreation are fully set forth, and the reader is introduced into an archaeological Utopia, but the effect of this is, unfortunately, to diminish any serious impression that other portions of the book may have made.

S. B. P.

Corso di Storia del Diritto Pubblico Germanico. Opera Postuma dal Professore Tullio de Sartori-Montecroce. Pubblicata dal Professore Andrea Galante. (Trento, Tip. G. B. Monauni; Venezia, Tip. Emiliana, 1908, pp. xvi, 443.) Professor Sartori-Montecroce, who died in 1905, held at the university of Innsbruck the "Italian chair of the history of law and German law", a chair founded in response to the demand among the Italian-speaking inhabitants of southern Austria for courses in the university in their own language. In the course of his teaching the history of German law he planned to write a book on this subject, since there existed no general work in Italian, but his premature death prevented this. He left, however, the notes and apparatus which had served as the basis of his lectures, and which he had planned to use in the projected work. The task of editing these notes was undertaken by Professor Galante who transcribed the manuscript notes and amplified them from such annotations as Professor Sartori had made, and from the lecture notes of his students.

The result is a manual of the history of German public law following pretty closely the general lines of the familiar works of Brunner and Schröder. After a general introduction of 19 pages (devoted to a discussion of general topics: content of the subject, sources, literature, auxiliary sciences, and arrangement of material), the work is divided into four periods, following the usual division: I. the Germanic Period; II. the Frankish Period; III. the Middle Age; IV. the Modern Age (to the dissolution of the empire in 1806). Two appendices treat (1) the constitutions of the Confederation of the Rhine, of the German Confederation of 1815, and of the North German Confederation, and (2) the status of jurisprudence in Germany and especially the legislation since the dissolution of the empire.

Within each period the material is treated under two heads, general

history and special history. The former section ("Storia Generale") is devoted to the description of political, social and economic conditions, and to a study of the sources of the laws; the second ("Storia Giuridica Speciale") to particular forms of law, as for instance in the Middle Age, feudalism, the king, the papacy and the empire, the court and the central government, the provincial officials, the diet, etc.

The work should prove of great value to Italian students in general because of the absence of any similar work in Italian. There is no reason to suppose, however, that it will in any way replace for other students the manual of Schröder or other German works of this sort.

E. H. MCNEAL.

De Geschiedenis van de Leidsche Lakenindustrie. I. De Middeleeuwen (Veertiende tot Zestiende Eeuw). Door Dr. N. W. Posthumus. ('s-Gravenhage, Martinus Nijhoff, 1908, pp. xii, 452.) Before beginning the history proper of the cloth industry at Leiden as it may be read after an exhaustive examination of the records, Dr. Posthumus refutes to his own satisfaction certain accepted statements as to the antiquity of woollen manufactures in the eastern Netherlands. Such assertion as the one that Friesland cloth had a high reputation in the time of Charles the Great he dismisses as unfounded, while he points out that the garments wrought at the abbey of Werden (c. 1000 A. D.), mentioned as *pallia* were undoubtedly linen, the one *pallium laneum* being referred to as an exception, not the rule. During the thirteenth century cloth manufacture was confined to a very few localities, though the fabric was an important article of retail trade in various quarters of the Low Countries. Its production was a domestic manufacture, a home affair and little developed. Division of labor was not customary, the labor was hand-work and on a small scale and the independent *entrepreneur* (*ondernemer*) was unknown. In the fourteenth century conditions changed. Drapers as well as weavers and other craftsmen began to play an important part in the municipal affairs of Holland and Zeeland. New burghers were attracted into the cities and the industry caused the growth of the towns, and there was a distinct tendency on the part of the city corporations to foster industrial in preference to landed interest.

Information in regard to Leiden itself is very scanty before 1350. The names of the *Fullersgracht* (1316) and the Weavers Lane (1341), prove that cloth-making existed but there is no definite proof that the industry was sufficient to demand recognition in the civic organization at those dates. The oldest statute anent cloth existing in the Leiden archives is a regulation for government inspection before sale (1363). From that year on there is repeated legislation on the subject. Though the draper's craft was probably never as highly developed in Leiden as in Flanders there are two or three peculiarly interesting features that characterized its establishment and growth. From its inception, ap-

parently, division of labor was practiced to a marked degree as is shown by the lists of fleece-washers, combers, spinsters, weavers, fullers, etc., and, further, the master-workmen were not exploiting the industry for their own benefit but were dependent upon capitalistic *entrepreneurs*.

By the end of the fifteenth century Leiden turned out a good supply of cloth and the first twenty years of the sixteenth century saw no diminution in this prosperous activity. Then a decline began, owing to a variety of causes but chiefly to the imperial-French warfare and the first years of the Eighty Years' War prevented a revival. The story is interesting and well told and deserves consideration at the hands of an expert able to make critical comparisons of these conclusions with others for other Netherland cities. Dr. Posthumus intends to carry on his study of the Leiden manufacture to the end of the eighteenth century but he leaves the account of the revival after the siege (1574) for a second volume.

RUTH PUTNAM.

De Armezorg te Leiden tot het Einde van de 16^e Eeuw. Door Dr. Christina Ligtenberg. ('s-Gravenhage, Martinus Nijhoff, 1908, pp. 354.) This volume presents a careful and scholarly history of the care of the poor in the town of Leiden up to the end of the sixteenth century. It is based on a minute examination of the earliest existing records of the various charitable foundations and of the city archives, and contains a study of the relations between private and public measures. As a whole, it is far too valuable to be disposed of in a brief notice. The work should be translated and issued as a publication of some society devoted to the problem it touches.

The topics considered may be indicated by the table of contents—General Introduction, St. Catherine's Hospital, the Women's Hospital, St. Elizabeth's Hospital, the Lepers' House, the Holy Ghost and the Holy Ghost Hospital, Out-paupers, Free Dwellings, the Responsibility of the Authorities for the Care of Paupers. To these are added appendices with documents.

Passing over the history of each of these private foundations, it is interesting to note that the first point made by Dr. Ligtenberg in her résumé is that the manager of every shelter (*gasthuis*) and hospital (*ziekhuis*), the director of the so-called societies of the Holy Ghost—organizations found in nearly every Netherland city—and the overseers of the out-paupers (*huiszitten meesters*) were all alike appointed by the city government, and obliged to render account thereto, no matter what the origin of their funds. This feature differentiates Leiden from other cities where the private institutions were free to manage their affairs at their own sweet will.

A second conclusion is that the individual generosity lavished upon the unknown paupers was not based on a desire to lessen their numbers and remove the evils that made them prey upon society; the benefac-

tions were given for the sake of the givers, to secure for them peace and happiness in the hereafter. Not until the sixteenth century was the problem treated from the point of view of the community. The last benefaction of the old type in Leiden was the Bethany Almshouse, founded in October, 1563. After that date new notions in theology made strides, the attitude changed as to what personal benefit could be secured by the giver. A modern theory of duty to the poor had been outlined by one Vives, a friend of Erasmus. In 1577 in a council meeting of February 20, a certain young burgomaster of Leiden presented a report which showed, as our author put it, that "historic insight that so markedly differentiates the renaissance from the medieval man". He declared that Leiden was suffering from indiscriminate charity, that the numerous convents and foundations had attracted beggars with their alms, and that the rich peasants in the neighborhood had added to this evil by giving largely to rid themselves from the importunity of the army of tramps. He further declared that the capitalistic exploitation of manufacturers had gone hand in hand with pauperism. That was the beginning of new regulations, and their history is left for another volume, which can hardly be as interesting as this, though it will undoubtedly be a contribution to the literature of municipal philanthropy.

RUTH PUTNAM.

The English Factories in India, 1622-1623: a Calendar of Documents in the India Office and British Museum. By William Foster. (Oxford, The Clarendon Press, 1908, pp. xl, 389.) This volume of 376 documents maintains the interest already stimulated by its predecessor (*cf.* AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW, XII. 879). The excellent introduction provided by the editor and the useful index are good guides to the topics here treated. These include English connections with Portuguese, Dutch, Persian and Indian affairs. First stands material for the history of the siege and capture of Ormus, the decisive event in Anglo-Portuguese rivalry. This achievement in 1622 by Anglo-Persian forces also suggests to the student a precedent for a diplomatic policy which has long regarded an Asiatic ally against a European rival as essential to English interests. In some respects the Anglo-Japanese alliance of our own day, therefore, finds an early historical analogy.

Though the Anglo-Dutch blockade of Goa in 1623 is also here recorded, the progress of Anglo-Dutch rivalry is equally to be noticed. Thus English factors complain that "we carry the name but the Dutch have the gaines" (p. 127) and the "Dutch ys insolent, and feare not to breake all contracts" (p. 128). Finally in 1623 is the mention of "'the lamentable death of soe many our good freinds in Amboyna, performed on them by the Dutches crultie'" (p. 260). Thus disputes in Connecticut, rivalry as to the fisheries of the Narrow Seas and the memory of the spice trade of Malaya, are all ultimately to promote popular justification for the renaming of New Netherland as New York.

The relations of the English with native authorities in India form another topic of importance. These are now no longer confined to Surat. At sea the English attempted reprisals on native craft for exactions hardly endured on land (*cf. passim* and pp. 283, 341). The result is a new grant of terms for trade at Surat made on November 15, 1623 (p. 322), a fact, which as Mr. Foster points out in his preface, has been "hitherto unnoticed by historians". Furthermore through Pulicat and Masulipatam, on the east coast, the English have already indicated the field of their second sphere of influence in India, which later is to centre at Madras. Here also is there reaction of native politics and wars on the company's commercial ventures.

The vexed problems of religion and race contact are further suggested in various ways. Thus (p. 313) the Persian alliance is criticized because Englishmen ought not to "'dispossess Christianitie (although our enemies) to place in faithles Moores, which cannott but bee much displeasinge to Allmightye God'". Also the English factors at Pulicat wrote that as the result of Dutch orders 38 mixed marriages have taken place in one day. "'All those thatt soe marry heere to blackes are bound and tyde to everlastinge service in India and cannot returne to there cuntrye. Such is there [Dutch] pollicie in that kinde, which hath taken effect; and to speake truly most parte of this base nacion desyer nott to see moore there owne cuntrye; yea, there carryadge and manners of lyving is more heathen licke then the people of the country themselves, whoe take much notice thereof; to which brutishnes we leave them'" (p. 147).

Did space permit, much more on other matters would be noted, for with the exception of 31 documents more briefly calendared by Mr. Sainsbury (*C. S. P., East Indies, 1622-24*), this material is for the first time in print.

ALFRED L. P. DENNIS.

A Scots Earl in Covenanting Times: Being the Life and Times of Archibald 9th Earl of Argyll (1629-1685). By John Willcock, B.D. (Edinburgh, Andrew Elliot, 1907, pp. xxi, 453.) Covenanting controversy dies hard. More than a hundred and twenty years after the execution of the ninth Earl of Argyll we have from the able pen of Mr. Willcock a biography of that nobleman as full of the zeal which inspired the Covenanters as if it had been written to accompany the Revolution of 1688. In spite of his strong prejudices, perhaps in some degree on account of them, Mr. Willcock has written a good book which is at once useful and readable. The feeling still shown in discussion of the great Covenanting movement gives us some measure of the fervent depth of that movement itself. And the Covenanters have this advantage. They are having the last word. There is not much said nowadays on the other side.

The present work is, as the author states, rather a history of Scotland during the Restoration than a biography of Argyll, though that history is in so far as possible centred about his career, and in the great tragedy of his failure history and biography coincide. None the less, at other times, the titular figure is often shadowy enough, for the ninth earl was in no sense, save at the end, the factor in affairs that his father was in the generation of the Civil Wars. In some ways it seems almost a pity that Mr. Willcock did not frankly take the history rather than the biography for his work. Moreover the book lacks something on the side of the broader setting and deeper background which a fuller account of English affairs in this period would have supplied. In its pages London and the Privy Council seem too far away, much further in fact than they were, from the point of view of English administration, even in the time of Argyll. One may observe, as an instance of this that the omission of the word "Cabal" from the index, itself an indication of omission in the text, shows that English affairs on which those of Scotland so largely depended find here too slight consideration. Thus the dismissal of Turner and Ballantyne (p. 158) hinged on a general policy far more comprehensive even than the pacification of Scotland, and one in no small measure outside the field of Scotch affairs which affected it far less than they were affected by it.

This must be the main criticism of the book. For the rest it is vivid and generally accurate, informed with the spirit of its time, alive with the passions of one of the most unhappy periods of Scotch history. Based as it is on contemporary evidence, its heroes and villains are exalted or convicted out of their own mouths or the less trustworthy accounts of their contemporaries. In many instances, notably the Argyll rebellion, its minuteness of detail is extraordinary. Nowhere is that story told in such detail. And nowhere, one may fairly add, is the whole period so vividly pictured as here. Something may be lacking of sobriety and moderation, something remains to be said on the other side, but it is none the less a book to be reckoned with by him who would understand Scotland, or even England in that time. Despite its evident bias, its display of recondite erudition, fortunately confined to foot-notes, its occasional quaint phraseology, it is an eminently interesting and important piece of work.

WILBUR C. ABBOTT.

Le Mouvement Ouvrier au Début de la Monarchie de Juillet (1830-1834). Par Octave Festy. [Bibliothèque d' Histoire Moderne. Tome II., fascicule III.] (Paris, Edouard Cornély et Cie., 1908, pp. 359.) In the history of the labor movement in France, the period from the Revolution of July, 1830, to the adoption of the law concerning associations and insurrections in April, 1834, is of great importance, since within these years this movement first assumed, at least to any marked

degree, a social and even a political character. Economic conditions and the political situation prepared the laboring class to accept some of the social theories of the school of St. Simon, of Buchez, and of Fourier, whether presented to them immediately or through the mediation of certain Republicans; but the new feeling of class-solidarity, of class-importance and of the dignity of labor was chiefly due, not to the acceptance of social theories, but to a consciousness that it was the proletariat who had brought to a successful issue the Revolution of July. The increased sense of their own importance resulted in the formation by the working men of numerous labor associations and in various other efforts to better their own lot. When the monarchy of July turned a deaf ear to their demands it drove them into social and even into revolutionary action.

The above are some of the main conclusions reached by M. Festy in his excellent monograph, in which he describes in great detail the history of the numerous labor coalitions in various trades in different parts of France during his chosen period and carefully traces the modifications of the ideas of the proletariat class, and the development of a programme of social reform. The book is based partly on material from the national and local archives, and on official reports, but to a much greater extent on newspapers and other periodicals.

The Life of Sir Halliday Macartney, K. C. M. G. By Demetrius C. Boulger, with a foreword by Sir James Crichton-Browne, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S. (London and New York, John Lane, 1908, pp. xxiii, 515.) Macartney's work in China began with that of Parkes and Wade and Hart and Gordon, all of whom appear to have entertained a sincere regard for him, yet with the same opportunity at the outset he cannot be said to have achieved a reputation equal to any one of theirs. While he kept his honor bright in spite of the continual assaults of temptation, long dealings with unscrupulous officials had the effect of dimming the ideals of his earlier years. Thus while he became what the world recognizes as a sane and safe man of affairs he lost the power of higher flight which is engendered by the spirit.

The abiding interest of this book lies in its admirable and detailed accounts of many important episodes in the contact of China and Europe through half a century. Macartney reached China as an assistant surgeon of a British regiment during the second part of the Arrow War in 1860, and shortly after the conclusion of peace left the service of his country to learn Chinese and make fame or fortune by guiding their affairs. His ambition, as he declared later, was to become an adviser to the throne, after the manner of the Jesuit Verbiest in the seventeenth century, with a vague idea, perhaps, that he might have the luck of a Phaulkon if things went his way. He must have been very ignorant then of the actual conditions in the capital; he learned them later. At the end of his life there was probably no one

in the West more familiar with the detail of Chinese politics. After a period of campaigning with the Ever-Victorious Force, during which Gordon picked him as his successor, Macartney became the superintendent of an arsenal under the immediate patronage of Li Hung Chang. His success in organizing and conducting a pretty effective manufactory of amunition and cannon at Nanking against adverse conditions was remarkable, but the removal of his patron to Tientsin rendered it impossible at last to make head against the jealousy of the officials, and in 1875 he resigned his position to be appointed foreign adviser and secretary to the first Chinese embassy to England. The remainder of his career was passed in the Chinese legation in London until his retirement in 1905 a few months before his death.

The author has assembled letters and documents concerning the negotiation of treaties with Russia (1881) and France (1885), as well as others covering the opium and Burma questions with England, which will render it a volume of permanent value to the student of Chinese history. A few errors and inconsistencies in the spelling of Chinese names are hardly of importance enough to mar an exceptionally good biography.

F. W. WILLIAMS.

The Two Hague Conferences and their Contributions to International Law. By William I. Hull, Ph.D., Professor of History in Swarthmore College, and Member of l'Association des Journalistes de la Haye de la Deuxième Conference de la Paix. (Boston, Ginn and Company, 1908, pp. xiv, 516.) It appears from the preface that "this book was written in the hope that it might be of service" in carrying out the recommendation of the National Educational Association that "the work of the Hague Conferences and of the peace associations be studied carefully, and the results given proper consideration in the work of instruction". Owing mainly to its length, uninteresting style, and amount of detail, it does not seem to be adapted for use as a text-book in colleges and universities, to say nothing of secondary schools.

Judged from another point of view, Professor Hull's book may be pronounced fairly successful. It is a good summary of the discussions and work of the two Hague Conferences of 1899 and 1907; and will doubtless prove highly useful to students and teachers of international law as well as to peace advocates.

The arrangement of topics is such that large portions of the book can readily be omitted. For example, the reader solely interested in Arbitration may read the 222 pages devoted to that subject, and omit the 86 pages dealing with Warfare on the Sea, and the 98 pages devoted to Warfare on Land. He may also readily compare both Conferences on particular points; for the work of each is kept carefully distinct, not merely in respect to general subjects but even as to sub-topics. But the

reader who contents himself with the Summary of Results (pp. 449-503) will not obtain a very correct or adequate idea of the real value or significance of the Conferences.

The book is replete with facts which are fairly well organized, and, as a rule, correctly stated, but Professor Hull rigidly abstains from any criticism or interpretation of these facts. Some of the details furnished are alike uninteresting and unimportant. The style is extremely colorless and formal, and lacks warmth and animation or personality.

In his Summary of Results, the author is thoroughly uncritical and greatly overvalues some of the results achieved by the Hague Conference of 1907. He apparently fails to realize that most of the articles specifying neutral rights and duties, both on sea and land, are mere codifications of existing practice, and that the Conference took some steps backward rather than forward. This was notably the case in its regulations on submarine mines, which are characterized (p. 481) as "a very long step". A "long step" indeed, but in the wrong direction.

The work is fairly well proportioned. But the author devotes twenty pages (pp. 390-410) to the technical subject of Arbitral Procedure, and only seventeen pages (pp. 410-427) to the highly important project for a Court of Arbitral Justice, and twenty pages (pp. 370-390) to the Hague Tribunal or so-called Permanent Court of Arbitration. On the other hand, he fortunately devotes seventy-four pages (pp. 297-370) to the interesting subject of Obligatory Arbitration.

The work is almost exclusively based upon the official documents, of which it is indeed a mere summary. It has a good index, but contains no references to the literature of the subject with the exception of Holls's *Peace Conference* with which this volume will hardly bear comparison.

AMOS S. HERSHEY.

Bradford's History of Plymouth Plantation, 1601-1646. Edited by William T. Davis, formerly President of the Pilgrim Society. [Original Narratives of Early American History. Volume VI.] (New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1908, pp. xv, 437.) This edition presents in a convenient and serviceable way one of the most important and interesting of the original narratives of early American history.

The important details of Bradford's life and the interesting story of the loss, discovery and return to Massachusetts of the original manuscript, are well stated in the introduction. The fact that Bradford was the principal author of "Mourt's *Relation*", so called, is the reason assigned by Mr. Davis to justify the presentation of his argument in support of the theory, probably correct, that the initials "R. G." affixed to the letter to John Pierce which is printed in the *Relation* are the initials of Richard Gardner, a passenger of the *Mayflower*, and not, as has been generally believed by the leading authorities and writers of Pilgrim history, a misprint for R. C., the initials of Robert Cushman.

The notes are helpful but might well have been more extended and more numerous. The editor has used with great freedom the notes of Dr. Deane to the first edition of the *History* published by the Massachusetts Historical Society in 1856, and it would have been well to have recognized his indebtedness to Dr. Deane more fully and explicitly.

The note on the Compact, p. 106, suggests what is undoubtedly true, that "an undue significance has been given to this Compact". In addition to the logical reasons there given for the suggestion, it might have been well to note also that the words "body politick" in the Compact, upon which so much stress has been laid by many writers, were used by John Robinson in his letter to the Pilgrims at the time of their departure—"You are to become a body politick using amongst yourselves civil government." Not merely the idea and plan for a government by the majority can be found in the charter, patent and letter, but also many of the important phrases used in the Compact itself.

The omission noted on page 367 of the clerical opinions of the ministers, Reynor, Partridge and Chauncey, and the two pages following, seems to the writer not justifiable. Their letters were thought by Bradford important enough to minutely record. These omitted pages of the manuscript are significant of existing conditions in the colony, and the fact that the opinion of the ministers was taken on the question of what acts were to be punished with death is a material one to the student of early New England history, and their reasoning and conclusions have a curious interest. It would seem that the American Historical Association might properly publish in its collection of *Original Narratives of Early American History* the full text of the manuscript, when the Massachusetts Historical Society and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts had printed it as a matter of course and without any criticism. If the plan adopted here of expurgating the original narratives to suit the delicacy of later days is generally followed, the value of these reprints will be materially diminished for students of early American history.¹

This edition of the Bradford manuscript fills a present need in view of the fact that the first edition with the excellent notes by Dr. Deane had been long out of print, and the State edition was published without any notes; it will be found of great convenience and value.

Defence of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. By James H. Moore. (Raleigh, Edwards and Broughton Printing Company, 1908, pp. xvi, 157.) The writer of this note has little patience with the whole dispute over the authenticity of the Mecklenburg Declaration, except as an historical puzzle and as a useful exercise for a critical student. The whole controversy proceeds upon the assumption that a declaration like

¹ The point is worthy of discussion. The editor of the series is opposed to expurgation of its texts in any but the most extreme cases. But he believes that, in books intended partly for use in school and college classes, it is justifiable to excise detailed discussions of unnatural sins.—ED.

the supposed one of May 20 was a noble act, instead of being, as it then was, the rash act of some fanatical radicals who used no reason about the actual state of affairs at that time. Before such a resolution of independence could be greeted as an act of wisdom, all the course of events between May 20, 1775, and July 2, 1776, must have passed before the eyes of the men of the time. Moreover, the supporters of the Mecklenburg claims assume that the act of the Mecklenburgers was of the same class as that of the Continental Congress in 1776; whereas, in fact it has some of the ludicrous character of the act of that famous Abolitionist who seceded from the state of Massachusetts because its attitude toward slavery did not please him. It was not a courageous act because it was a silly, premature, inconsequential act. If the resolution of May 20 could be fully established the fact would not signify that North Carolina was the first colony to take up the idea of independence, for but one county and the radicals in it are concerned. Other colonies contained individuals who had that idea even earlier.

Mr. Moore's book is largely devoted to refuting the arguments of the much more scholarly book by William H. Hoyt, wherein the Declaration of May 20 is held to be a myth. Though Mr. Moore has little or no training in the methods of historical criticism now in vogue, yet he reasons well at times, and in some places—notably pp. 66–69—attacks Mr. Hoyt's conclusions very effectively. Both men have left the field of unbiassed historical investigation and become special pleaders. Mr. Moore is scholastic, depending on tradition and the good character of those who carried it down to a later generation. He brings a host of Aristotles to his aid. Indeed, a large part of the book deals in biographical glorification meant to prepare the reader to believe anything that emanates from so saintly personages. His cloud of witnesses is of sufficient size to disturb one who would speak positively against his contention. In fact Hoyt and Moore succeed chiefly in showing us how easy it is to interpret in two different ways the little real testimony we have. Mr. Moore's book is valuable because it contains undoubtedly the best that has been said on his side of the question.

C. H. VAN TYNE.

Calendar of the Papers of Benjamin Franklin in the Library of the American Philosophical Society. Edited by I. Minis Hays. Volumes I.–V. [Record of the Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of Benjamin Franklin. Volumes II.–VI.] (Philadelphia, printed for the American Philosophical Society, 1908, pp. xx, 573; 526; 560; 510; 325.) The record proper of the Franklin bicentennial celebration held at Philadelphia in April, 1906, under the auspices of the American Philosophical Society was issued shortly after that event, as volume I. The calendar of the Franklin Papers, now published in five volumes, one of which is the index, completes the *Record*. Of the known Franklin material the American Philosophical Society possesses

78 per cent. or 13,800 pieces, the Library of Congress 2938 pieces, and the University of Pennsylvania 840 pieces. The history of these papers is given succinctly in the editor's preface. The Library of Congress issued in 1905 a calendar of those papers in its possession, and inasmuch as the present calendar includes, in an appendix, the papers possessed by the University of Pennsylvania, the entire mass of Franklin papers is now made available for historical research.

The letters are not calendared in one chronological order but are separated into four classes: letters to Franklin (occupying the first two volumes and the larger portion of the third, or 1533 pages); letters from Franklin (125 pages); letters to William Temple Franklin (167 pages); and miscellaneous letters (those not belonging in either of the other three classes, 229 pages). A similar classification is followed for the collection of the University of Pennsylvania. Naturally the larger portion of these letters and documents belong to the period of the Revolution, though the material for the ten or eleven years preceding 1774 is not small except by comparison, while there are also a good many papers belonging to the early eighteenth century and some to the seventeenth. For instance, of the 1533 pages devoted to the letters to Franklin (reference is here to the American Philosophical Society's collection only) 24 pages include all of an earlier date than 1763, 133 pages compass the years 1763 to 1773, both inclusive, the period from 1774 to 1790 occupying the remainder. Among the documents antedating the beginning of Franklin's own activities are several originals of historic value. The earliest of the letters to Franklin is of the year 1730 and the earliest from him is of the year 1733. (Just why the page of contents should make the initial date 1757 does not appear.)

A striking fact is the great number of persons who at one time or another wrote to Franklin. The names of many Frenchmen and some French women appear among his correspondents, some with considerable frequency. For instance, from Madame Brillon there are 119 letters. Physicians and scientists hold a particularly prominent place. From Lafayette there are 78. Of letters connected with Franklin's diplomatic mission, there are 222 from Dumas, secret agent in Holland; from John Bondfield (Bordeaux) 94; from John Paul Jones 85; from Arthur Lee 58; from John Adams 53; from William Lee 30. The greatest number of letters from any one individual is 352, from Jonathan Williams (counting only his letters) to Benjamin Franklin. It is noticeable that Americans in public life are hardly at all represented, except for a few men connected with the business of foreign affairs during the war. One series of letters, however, deserves mention, the letters, 99 in number, of James Parker, comptroller of the post-office. These are principally of the years 1764-1770.

The letters from Franklin are for the most part drafts and the more important of them have been printed. Throughout the calendar when a printed text is known to exist the location is noted. The index is

copious, containing numerous subject-references as well as names. In the case of the more important persons a brief statement of identification is appended. The calendar and index are both well done.

The Works of James Buchanan, comprising his Speeches, State Papers and Private Correspondence. Collected and edited by John Bassett Moore. Volume IV., 1838-1841. (Philadelphia and London, J. B. Lippincott Company, 1908, pp. viii, 512.) The years covered by this fourth volume of Buchanan's writings, including as they do the larger part of Van Buren's administration and the transition from Democratic to Whig control, constitute a period of especial interest and importance in American politics. Buchanan, still a leading member of the Senate, had an influential hand in most of the business of note which came before that body, and while apparently not courting controversy did not hesitate to declare his opinions. As a whole, therefore, the papers in this volume are of more general significance than those which have preceded them. On the subject of the Northeastern Boundary Buchanan spoke several times, and at length, strongly upholding the claims of the United States at the same time that he was urging moderation and peace. The conservatism which caused him always to respect the established order of things led him, in January, 1839, to oppose a repeal of the salt duty, on the ground that the compromise of 1833 ought to be observed. A few days later he framed a long constitutional argument against a bill to prevent and punish political activity on the part of Federal office-holders. He continued to be mentioned for the vice-presidency, an office for which he had no desire; and in December, 1839, declined the office of attorney-general, though subsequently irritated at the action of Van Buren in giving the place to Gilpin rather than to a Pennsylvanian. He had already expressed the fear that Van Buren, whose hope of renomination was well known, had lost New York, but he later, in the Senate, defended the administration against the charge of extravagance. In August, 1840, he vigorously attacked the Whigs in a speech before the Pennsylvania State Democratic Convention.

He championed the independent treasury project, speaking twice at considerable length, the second time in response to criticisms of him uttered in the House of Representatives; but he could not approve the plan of a "Fiscal Bank". Toward the Abolitionists and their methods his hostility continued strong. In August, 1838, at a Democratic mass-meeting at Lancaster, he denounced Abolition as directly responsible for slave insurrections and the fear of them, as a violation of constitutional compact, and as tending straight toward disunion; and later he rang the changes in much the same fashion, and in February, 1840, defended the recent practice of the Senate in refusing to receive Abolition petitions.

As regards Buchanan's unofficial life, the volume affords little light.

Of the ninety-two pieces here collected, only nineteen are letters, and all of these relate to politics. Evidently politics was becoming the whole of his career, as in our own day it became the career of John Sherman.

WILLIAM MACDONALD.

The Justice of the Mexican War: a Review of the Causes and Results of the War, with a view of distinguishing Evidence from Opinion and Inference. By Charles H. Owen. (New York and London, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1908, pp. viii, 291.) The subtitle of this book is strikingly like that of Jay's *Review*, which, though published at the end of the Mexican War as an antislavery document, has been extensively used as a basis for the treatment of the war, its causes and results. The idea that a pro-slavery conspiracy for the annexation of Texas and the despoilment of Mexico was in existence as early as the Austin settlement in Texas has had wide currency. The present book is an attempt to disprove it by "distinguishing evidence and opinion". The result is not altogether successful for the reason, first, that no new evidence is produced to maintain the general thesis, and, second, that the author seems unable to rid himself of the idea that the Mexican War was an immediate and necessary result of annexation. Included as causes of the war are the topics of Texan history: colonization, revolution, independence and its recognition by the United States, claims against Mexico, and annexation. The author's principal dependence seems to have been Niles's *History of South America and Mexico* (1838) and Yoakum's *Texas* (1856). These he opposes to those American historians, grouped somewhat amusingly, who have denied that "Uncle Sam is always a gentleman." Thus while opinion was to have been distinguished from evidence, personal opinion steps in and the book ends with a warning to "such authors as the labors of professorships hamper in the labor of independent historical investigation—not to be blinded by the glamour of great names and the opinions of great and noble men, and not to follow the multitude into the error of construing facts into conformity with somebody's preconceived theory". This praiseworthy warning might carry greater weight had it not been preceded by so many pages bearing serious inaccuracies of statement. That the majority of the American people favored annexation (p. 30); that they enthusiastically sustained the Mexican War (p. 30); that the British at Ghent attempted to seize Louisiana (p. 240); that Slidell was sent home August 1, 1846 (p. 264); that Taylor was ordered to the Rio Grande the same day (p. 266); that in 1846 war was unhesitatingly offered to Great Britain and France as well as to Mexico (p. 253), are some of the more or less novel suggestions, taken almost at random.

J. S. R.

Collections of the Illinois State Historical Library, volume III.; Lincoln Series, volume I. *The Lincoln-Douglas Debates of 1858*. Edited with introduction and notes by Edwin Erle Sparks, Ph.D., President of the Pennsylvania State College. (Springfield, Illinois, State Historical Library, 1908, pp. xi, 627.) Students of American politics will be grateful for this newest edition of the Lincoln-Douglas debates. For many reasons it is likely to be the definitive edition. The circumstances under which the original edition appeared in 1860 were such as to cause, then and subsequently, many doubts as to the accuracy of the text; and not even the asseverations of Lincoln and the publishers, that he had made only verbal changes in editing his speeches, satisfied his opponents. President Sparks has performed the tedious task of comparing the reprinted speeches of both Lincoln and Douglas with the speeches as reported for, and printed in, their respective newspaper organs—the *Chicago Press and Tribune* and the *Chicago Times*. The result attests anew Lincoln's veracity and lays for all time the ghost of the old charge.

But the title of the book hardly suggests the wealth of other material which it contains. With rare discrimination the editor has selected from the contemporary press such references to, and comments upon, the campaign as give local color to the debates, weaving all together with deft editorial touches. That these excerpts are often bitterly partizan and vindictive does not, of course, detract from their historical value as a sort of atmospheric background. It is possible, however, that the editor would have done well to put the unwary reader on his guard by indicating the political persuasion of the newspaper from which each excerpt was made. Yet in most cases the bias is so obvious that comment is unnecessary. Additional newspaper material is grouped in chapters bearing such titles as Election Day and its Results, Humor of the Campaign, Campaign Poetry, etc. The volume contains also an account by the editor of the various editions of the debates, a bibliography of the debates, and an index.

ALLEN JOHNSON.

The Story of the New England Whalers. By John R. Spears. (New York, The Macmillan Company, 1908, pp. 418.) The first six chapters of this book relate to the early history of the whaling industry, especially at Nantucket. Then follow five chapters giving adventures of whalers and a description of the methods of capturing whales. The remaining chapters treat of Whaling as a Business Enterprise, the Mutineers and Slavers, Tales of Whalers in the Civil War, and In the Later Days. The personal element so predominates that the title ought to have been "Stories of the New England Whalers". The reader will find it interesting reading and will obtain a vivid impression of whaling life, but other and more important phases of the story are either lacking or inadequately treated. The work is based largely on sec-

ondary material, such as earlier accounts of the whale fishery and local histories. It accordingly adds very little to our knowledge of the subject. The classic treatise by Alexander Starbuck, *History of the American Whale Fishery from its Earliest Inception to the Year 1876*, still gives the best account of the early history of this subject.

Slight attention is paid to the influence of the whalemens on the economic and social development of New England. For a treatment of this important topic and an interpretation of the story, not a mere chronicle nor a series of adventures and stories, one must turn to a recent monograph of high value, *A History of the American Whale Fishery*, by Walter S. Tower (Philadelphia, 1907). This is a scholarly and comprehensive account of the subject, with statistics and tables, showing capital invested, number of people engaged, number and tonnage of vessels at different whaling ports 1794-1906, annual imports and exports of whale products and the average annual price of oil and bone. Mr. Spears quotes many books but omits to mention this the most important for the period 1815 to 1860, well named "The Golden Era of Whaling".

MARCUS W. JERNEGAN.

The Niagara River. By Archer Butler Hulbert, Professor of American History, Marietta College. (New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1908, pp. xiii, 319.) The author has treated of the Niagara in its geologic, scenic, historic, dynamic and picturesque aspects, and has succeeded in his apparent purpose of producing a "popular" volume, which many illustrations and good printing make attractive. Compiled from many sources, it lacks the literary distinction which the theme should inspire. The historical chapters derive value from the use of early and rare maps; but although many of the best authorities are cited and liberally quoted or paraphrased, no use appears to have been made of the principal collection of historical data on this subject—the *Publications* of the Buffalo Historical Society—by the aid of which these chapters might have been made far more complete, especially on the French period of control. Only in slight degree is Mr. Hulbert's work a contribution to history. The unquestioning spirit in which newspaper accounts of Niagara "cranks" and sundry phenomena have been accepted has filled some of the chapters with errors or dubious statements, *e. g.*, the alleged passage over the falls of "Steve" Brodie. Even less excusable are errors dealing with important events of which authentic records are readily available. The Devil's Hole massacre did not occur as the victims were on their way "from Lewiston to the upper fort" (p. 214), but as they were returning from Schlosser's towards Fort Niagara. The "castle" at Fort Niagara was not begun in 1725 (p. 200), but in 1726. *De Nonville* should be *de Denonville*. The battle of Lundy's Lane, stated on page 46 to have occurred July 5, 1814, was fought July 25, as correctly given on page 281. The many errors of this sort, and the

inadequacy of the historical chapters, detract from its value even for the use and entertainment of the unexacting "general reader".

The Making of Colorado: a Historical Sketch. By Eugene Parsons. (Chicago, A. Flanagan Company, 1908, pp. 324.) The making of Colorado is an interesting story which is by no means told in Mr. Parsons's little book bearing that title. It is a part of the Westward Movement, dealing with the significance of geography and the trails, the lure of gold, and the struggle, within the artificial bounds of a young state, of highly varied social and economic interests. The making was begun in the fifties; it is not yet done; and Mr. Parsons, in spite of his title, has scarcely heard of it.

There are two large works on Colorado history which, together, have made possible this little elementary digest. Frank Hall's four volume history, though journalistic and inaccurate, is still valuable as the work of an active pioneer. Jerome C. Smiley's *Denver* is exhaustive, well-illustrated and more scholarly than most local histories. These works have been used frankly and constantly here. Some other titles are mentioned by Mr. Parsons in his bibliography, but they have not served to improve the balance or coherence of his story. It is not alone the hand of man whose work is here described. The first section of the book deals with geography and geology, with "predatory reptilian monsters" and the "bird-footed Dinosaur". In later chapters are reviewed, disjointedly, the explorations of Pike and Long, of Fremont and Gunnison. The early territorial period receives ample treatment of its kind in chapters on Denver, the rush for gold, and the Indian troubles, upon the last of which Mr. Parsons has formed a judicial, scholarly opinion. But the real building of the state is dismissed with casual mention of its railways, mines and agriculture. The sources which Mr. Parsons followed gave him little light upon later Colorado, and he has made no independent study for himself. He concludes his book with chapters on constitution, public institutions, and education, with obvious desire to suit his work to the needs of elementary schools desiring history readers. History, biography, geology and archaeology all serve his purpose, not to mention his poetic introductory:

"Through vistas of the far-off years
I see the trains of pioneers.
Their schooners headed for Pike's Peak;
The shining grains of gold they seek."

Smiley and Hall are quite sufficient upon the general history of Colorado until someone shall exceed their learning and improve upon their skill.

FREDERIC L. PAXSON.

Canadian Types of the Old Régime, 1608-1698. By Charles W. Colby, Professor of History in M'Gill University. (New York, Henry Holt

and Company, 1908, pp. ix, 366.) In this very attractive little volume Professor Colby has printed a series of lectures which he delivered to a popular audience in the Canadian capital a year or two ago. Each lecture has become a chapter, and each is intended to discuss, in a general way and without undue multiplication of details, some salient and outstanding feature of French colonization during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

The men who came from France to found a Bourbon empire in the New World were the representatives of a versatile race; their tastes and capabilities led into fields which were far apart; their exploits covered the continent from the mouth of the Mississippi to the shores of Hudson Bay; and from among their leaders one might have little difficulty in choosing a score of the most picturesque types in American history. Dr. Colby has taken upon himself the pleasant task of ranging broadly through the history of New France, selecting with due discrimination from the list of eligibles eight striking figures around whose careers he weaves his story of how French dominion rose and fell. Thus the narrative of early discoveries and explorations ranges itself around the intrepid personality of Samuel Champlain; the life and martyrdom of Jean Brébeuf forms the main theme in a discussion of French missionary zeal and aspirations; while the unobtrusive career of Louis Hébert, first seignior of the St. Lawrence valley, furnishes the guiding thread in a survey of what colonial agriculture was able to achieve during its swaddling days. Passing on to the heyday of French power and aggressiveness, the soldier Lemoyne d' Iberville and the trader Du Lhut afford the types wherewith one may measure the capabilities of colonial France in the arts of war and peace; while around the commanding figures of Laval, Talon and Frontenac the author ranges his lucid exposition of the merits and faults of that system under which New France essayed to administer her affairs of church and state.

Professor Colby asserts with emphatic frankness that his book contains no new material and that it uses only the work of others. Some readers may be lured into taking him at his word; but there are others who will know better. For in its general conception and method, in the facility and success with which the author is able to interpret the history of New France by reference to what was going on beyond the seas, and in his suggestive analysis of the motives which guided men and dictated movements the volume gives us much that is new, and gives it, moreover, in a form and style so attractive that it will undoubtedly prove both interesting and profitable to a wide circle of readers. In the field of Canadian history it is the most readable book that has appeared for many a day.

WILLIAM BENNETT MUNRO.